

The Naudé species of South African Cicadellidae (Hemiptera).

II. Species assigned to the genera *Eugnathodus* Baker and *Cicadula* Zetterstedt

by

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The species which Naudé (1926) assigned to the genera *Eugnathodus* Baker, 1903 and *Cicadula* Zetterstedt, 1840, are redescribed; *E. nigromaculatus* could not be redescribed as the type specimens are missing. The other species of *Eugnathodus*, i.e. *auranticulus*, *flavidus* and *fumigatus*, belong to the genus *Balclutha* Kirkaldy, 1900. *E. flavidus* is synonymized with *Balclutha hebe* (Kirkaldy). One of Naudé's types of *fumigatus* is described as a new species, *Balclutha petrusa*.

Cicadula flavoalbida is transferred to a new genus, *Ragia*; the assignment of *C. unimaculata* to the genus *Afrosus* Linnavuori, 1959 and *C. divisifrons* to the genus *Teyasteles* Linnavuori, 1969, is confirmed. A new genus *Stellena* is proposed for *Cicadula nigrifrons*.

Naudé (1926) described 4 new species in the genus *Eugnathodus*, but no specimens of *E. nigromaculatus* have remained in his collection.

Balclutha auranticula (Naudé), figs 1–7

Eugnathodus auranticulus Naudé, 1926: 87–88.

Balclutha auranticula (Naudé); Metcalf, 1967: 2398.

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3,4–3,8 mm. General body colour yellowish. Head as wide as pronotum, width across eyes 0,80–0,85 mm. Crown broadly rounded to face and medially as long as next eye (fig. 1); inter-ocular width more than 3 times median length. Distance between ocellus and adjacent eye about equal to diameter of ocellus. Fronto-clypeus with faint horizontal arcs. Anteclypeus parallel-sided, extending slightly beyond genae. Width of gena below lorum about equal to distance between ocellus and eye. Lateral clypeal sutures converging above antennal pits.

Pronotum with variable brownish marks or no marks at all and 3–4 times as long as crown. Tegmina transparent, uniformly yellowish. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1+1; hind femoral setal formula 2+1+1.

Pygofer fairly extensive dorso-medially, laterally distinctly separated from rounded desclerotized posterior part by ridge which forms a pointed process on the postero-ventral edge of the pygofer lobe (fig. 3); 3–4 large and 4–8 smaller pubescent macro-setae present along ridge. Plates broadly triangular, extending posteriorly slightly beyond apex of pygofer and each bearing 3–5 uniseriate pubescent macro-setae ventro-laterally (fig. 2).

Shaft of aedeagus evenly curved dorsally, posteriorly with a pair of narrow flanges which terminate some distance from apex of shaft (figs 5, 6). Lower lip of socle (pre-atrium) elongated. Connective expanded (fig. 7) and more or less truncate apically; as long as style; stem slightly longer than arms, which diverge at approximately 60°. Style with pre-apical lobe rounded, apophysis tapered and acute apically (fig. 4).

FEMALE. Length 3,6–4 mm, width of head across eyes 0,82–0,94 mm. Seventh abdominal sternite somewhat variably sinuate behind.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Naudé states that he described this species from numerous specimens, but only 1 male, labelled "allotype" (collected by J. C. Faure, Petrusburg, iv.1918) and 1 female, labelled "syntype" (same collector, Bloemfontein, 14.iv.1918) are now present in the collection. As the holotype female has been lost, the allotype male is here designated the lectotype. Naudé's figures of the genitalia are inaccurate and do not allow identification of the species.

B. auranticula has a wide distribution in southern Africa and specimens from the following localities were examined: SOUTH AFRICA: Ceres, C.P.; Stellenbosch, C.P.; Rawsonville, C.P.; Beaufort West, C.P.; Kimberley, C.P.; Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, O.F.S.; Edenville, O.F.S.; Pretoria, Tvl.; Nelspruit, Tvl.; Zebediela, Tvl.; Dendron, Tvl.; Politzi, Tvl.; Louwsburg, Natal; Tsolo, Transkei; Karas, S.W.A. SWAZILAND: Malkerns; Mbabane. The above specimens were collected throughout the year.

Balclutha hebe (Kirkaldy)

Eugnathodus flavidus Naudé, 1926: 88.

Balclutha flavida (Naudé); Metcalf, 1967: 2400, **syn. nov.**

Naudé states that he described this species from 7 males and 1 female, but only the holotype female (collected by J. C. Faure, Bloemfontein, 14.iv.1918) is now present in the collection. The structure of its 7th abdominal sternite however indicates that it is synonymous with *Balclutha hebe* (Kirk.). This synonymy is confirmed by the presence of 4 males of *hebe*, with the same collector's data as the above holotype, among unnamed specimens in the Naudé collection.

Balclutha fumigata (Naudé), figs 8–14

Eugnathodus fumigatus Naudé, 1926: 88–89

Balclutha fumigata (Naudé; Metcalf, 1967: 2400

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3,1–3,3 mm. General body colour variable, yellowish to greenish. Head as wide as pronotum (fig. 8), width across eyes 0,65–0,72 mm. Crown rounded to face and medially as long as next eyes. Inter-ocular width more than 3 times median length. Distance between eye and adjacent ocellus usually about twice diameter of ocellus. Horizontal arcs of fronto-clypeus faint or absent. Ante-clypeus parallel-sided, extending slightly beyond genae. Width of gena below lorum about equal to distance between eye and adjacent ocellus, or less. Lateral clypeal sutures converging above antennal pits.

Pronotum 2,5–4 times length of crown. Spinulation of front tibiae 1+1. Hind femoral setal formula 2+1+1. Tegmina transparent, greyish. Abdominal dorsum dark.

Pygofer narrowly sclerotized mid-dorsally; each pygofer lobe laterally with ridge extending to postero-ventral edge of lobe and bearing 3–4 large and 2–5 smaller pubescent macro-setae (fig. 10); area behind ridge desclerotized. Plates broad, with relatively long unsclerotized appendages (fig. 14) extending posteriorly beyond pygofer lobes; each plate with 2–4 large uniseriate pubescent macro-setae ventro-laterally.

Shaft of aedeagus relatively short and stout; terminal half rather abruptly bent upwards and apex bent slightly backwards (fig. 9). Gonopore sub-apically on anterior side of shaft. Socle with upper part of dorsal rim set off by membranous strip (fig. 13) and ventral edge (pre-atrium) elongate. Connective expanded and truncate apically (fig. 12), approximately equal in length to style; stem as long as arms, which diverge at approximately 80°. Style with pre-apical lobe rounded, apophysis curved and apically blunt (fig. 11).

FEMALE. Length 2.9–3 mm, width across eyes 0.66–0.68 mm. Seventh abdominal sternite fairly straight behind.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Naudé states that he described this species from 11 males and 5 females, but only 1 female, labelled “type” and 2 males, both labelled “allotype” (all collected by J. C. Faure, Petrusburg, iv.1918) are now present in the collection. One of the “allotype” males is not conspecific with the holotype and is described below as a new species.

B. fumigata appears to be close to *B. neglecta* (De Long & Davidson), as described and figured by Blocker (1967). It has a wide distribution in southern Africa and specimens from the following localities were examined: SOUTH AFRICA: Stellenbosch, C.P.; Ceres, C.P.; Gansbaai, C.P.; Nuwerus, C.P.; Sederberge, C.P.; Citrusdal, C.P.; Tulbagh, C.P.; Herold, C.P.; Langkloof, C.P.; Beaufort West, C.P.; Kimberley, C.P.; Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, C.P.; Petrusburg, O.F.S. SWAZILAND: Mbabane. These specimens were collected throughout the year.

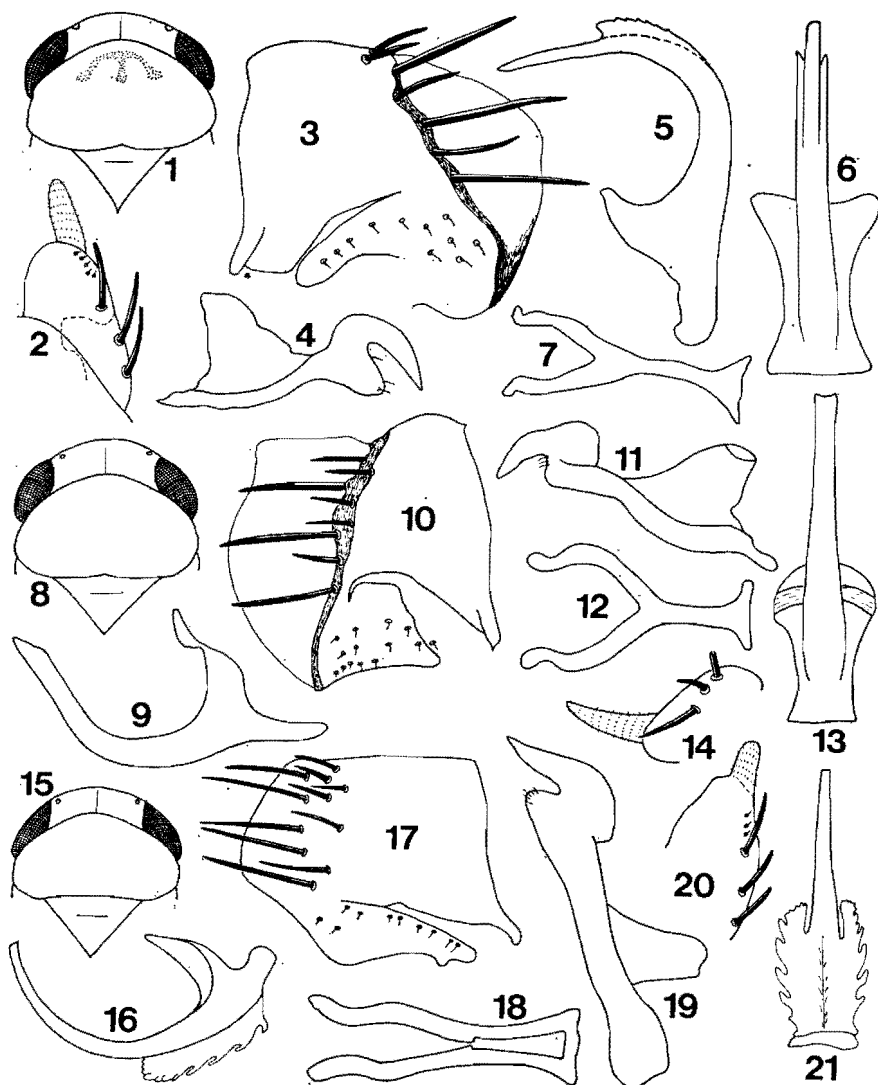
***Balclutha petrusa* spec. nov., figs 15–21**

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3.12 mm. General body colour yellow. Head wider than pronotum (fig. 15), width across eyes 0.65–0.7 mm. Crown broadly rounded to face and medially as long as next eyes. Inter-ocular width more than 3 times median length. Distance between ocellus and adjacent eye about equal to diameter of ocellus. Horizontal arcs of fronto-clypeus distinct but irregular. Anteclypeus parallel-sided, extending slightly beyond genae. Width of gena below lorum about equal to distance between ocellus and eye. Lateral clypeal sutures converging above antennal pits.

Posterior part of pronotum yellowish green; maximum width 0.64–0.67 mm. Tegmina transparent, uniformly yellowish. Spinulation of fore tibia 1 + 1; setal formula of hind femur 2 + 1 + 1.

Pygofer broadly sclerotized mid-dorsally. Pygofer lobe bearing 4–5 large and 5–7 smaller pubescent macro-setae (fig. 17); posterior part desclerotized and without process on hind margin. Plates triangular (fig. 20), not extending beyond pygofer, each bearing 3–5 uniseriate macro-setae ventro-laterally.

Shaft of aedeagus curving dorsally (fig. 16); ventrally with two oblique, serrate wings, which extend almost to pre-atrium. Connective as in fig. 18, but stem sometimes entire near middle; shorter than style. Style with pre-apical lobe rounded, but apophysis acute apically (fig. 19).



Figs 1-21. *Balclutha* spp. 1-7. *B. auranticula* (Naudé), lectotype male. 1. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 2. Right plate, ventral view. 3. Left pygofer lobe. 4. Left style, lateral view. 5, 6. Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views. 7. Connective. 8-14. *B. fumigata* (Naudé), allotype male. 8. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 9. Aedeagus, lateral view. 10. Right pygofer lobe. 11. Right style, lateral view. 12. Connective. 13. Aedeagus, ventral view. 14. Right plate, ventral view. 15-21. *B. petrusa* spec. nov., holotype male. 15. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 16. Aedeagus, lateral view. 17. Right pygofer lobe. 18. Connective. 19. Right style, lateral view. 20. Right plate, ventral view. 21. Aedeagus, ventral view.

FEMALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SOUTH AFRICA: ♂-Holotype, Petrusburg, 22-25.iv. 1918, J. C. Faure; 1 ♂ paratype, Durban, 18.vii.1971, R. Kluge. In National Collection of Insects, Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria. This species is closely related to *B. alata* Lindberg, which is also present in southern Africa.

RAGIA gen. nov.

Type-species *Cicadula flavoalbida* Naudé

The genitalia of the males associated with the female types of *flavoalbida* indicate that this species cannot be incorporated either in the genus *Cicadula* Zett., or in the genus *Macrosteles* Fieb. to which Linnavuori (1961) has assigned it. A new genus *Ragia*, with the following characteristics, is therefore proposed here.

Head slightly wider than pronotum; crown medially longer than next eyes, anteriorly broadly rounded to face. Discal region of crown smooth, frontal region and face granular. Fronto-clypeus broadening upwards; ante-clypeus narrowing distally. Gena below lorum wider than ocellocular region. Inner margin of eye weakly notched opposite antennal pit. Ocellus separated from eye by distance equal to diameter of ocellus.

Pronotum smooth, with lateral margins short and non-carinate. Tegmen narrow, with well developed appendix. Outer ante-apical cell usually poorly developed, even absent (fig. 23); inner ante-apical cell closed basally. Spinulation of fore tibia 1 + 3; hind femoral setal formula 2 + 2 + 1.

Pygofer of male well sclerotized and with macro-setae; ventro-laterally with process. 10th tergite well sclerotized. Plates with uniseriate macro-setae ventro-laterally. Aedeagus symmetrical, without socle and with 2 pairs of terminal appendages; gonopore terminal. Connective linear and solidly fused with aedeagus; basal arms apically joined. Pre-apical lobe of style indistinct, apophysis twisted.

Ragia flavoalbida (Naudé), **comb. nov.**, figs 22-30

Cicadula flavoalbida Naudé, 1926: 83-84

Macrosteles flavoalbidus (Naudé); Linnavuori, 1961: 484

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 4,32-5 mm. General body colour yellowish. Width of head across eyes 1,12-1,4 mm. Crown medially about 1,6 times as long as next eyes (fig. 22) and with two large round black spots behind ocelli. Posterior part of crown slightly elevated. Anterior margin of crown with variable dark medial area and more or less distinct narrow black lateral band. Fronto-clypeus with horizontal arcs; antennal pit black and lateral clypeal sutures, trans-clypeal suture and edge of lorum usually infuscate.

Pronotum and scutellum uniformly pale yellowish; maximum width of pronotum 0,96-1,14 mm, slightly longer medially than crown. Tegmina whitish. Thoracic pleuron with dark longitudinal band. Abdominal dorsum dark. 7th abdominal sternite with medial cleft and small dark heavily sclerotized area on each side of cleft (fig. 24).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Two females, respectively labelled "type" and "paratype", both collected at Petrusburg, O.F.S., 22-25.iv.1918 by J. C. Faure, are present in the Naudé collection. Additional specimens, including males, from the following localities, were however available in the present study (many collected at light):

SOUTH AFRICA: Petrusburg, O.F.S.; Edenville, O.F.S.; Pretoria, Tvl.; Dendron, Tvl.; Warmbad, Tvl.; Punda Milia and Pretorius Kop, Kruger National Park, Tvl.; Namakunde, S.W.A. SWAZILAND: Hluti. The above specimens were all collected from November to April.

MALE. A male, with the same collector's data as the holo- and paratype, is here designated the neallotype and will be deposited with the types.

Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3,9–4 mm. Crown more bluntly rounded in front than in female; only slightly longer medially than next eyes. Width across eyes 1–1,04 mm. Maximum width of pronotum 0,86–0,92 mm; pronotum almost 1,5 times as long medially as crown.

Pygofer extensively sclerotized dorsally; each pygofer lobe with about 25 long glabrous macro-setae and broad sub-apical ridge terminating postero-ventrally in a fairly blunt process (fig. 26). Triangular part of pygofer lobe, behind ridge, desclerotized. Valve with posterior margin truncate and slightly excavate (fig. 28). Plates lobular, ventro-laterally with 7–10 glabrous macro-setae and dorso-laterally with many fine hairs.

Aedeagus large, cylindrical, fused with connective and without socle (figs 27, 29); terminally with two pairs of pointed falcate appendages, the ventral pair longer than the dorsal pair; the latter sometimes not recurved. Gonopore terminal. Connective narrow, with basal arms terminally fused. Style (fig. 25) with indistinct pre-apical lobe and flattened, dorsally directed, heavily sclerotized apophysis (fig. 30); posterior edge of apophysis serrate.

Afrosus unimaculatus (Naudé), figs 31–38

Cicadula unimaculata Naudé, 1926: 84–85

Palus (Afrosus) unimaculatus (Naudé); Linnavuori, 1959: 93

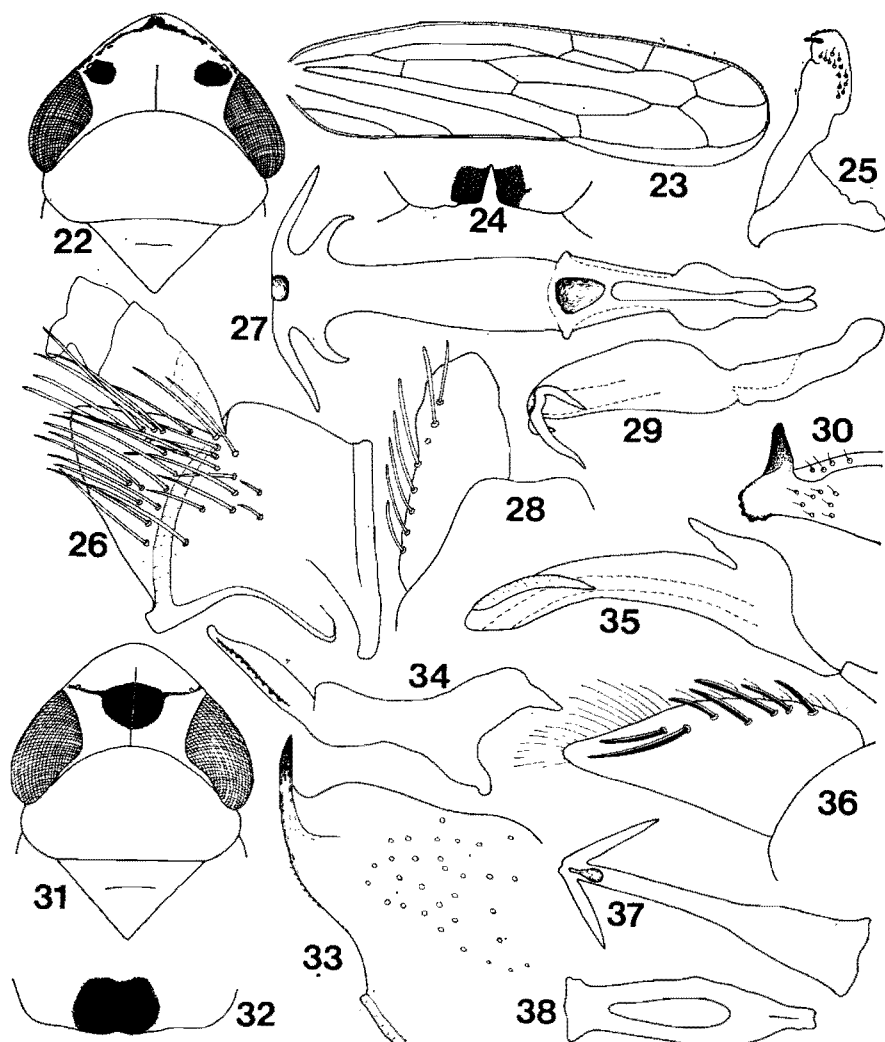
Afrosus unimaculatus (Naudé); Emel'yanov, 1966: 61

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3,94–4,08 mm. General body colour yellow. Head wider than pronotum (fig. 31), width across eyes 1,04–1,06 mm. Crown produced, more sharply angulate in some specimens than in others and usually slightly shorter than pronotum. Centrally with distinctive, but variable, large, roughly triangular black area with narrow arms extending to ocelli and beyond. Crown rounded to face; coronal suture long. Fronto-clypeus without horizontal arcs and wedge-shaped; ocellular region narrow. Ante-clypeus narrowing towards apex.

Maximum width of pronotum 0,95–0,97 mm; basal part often with greyish transverse band and sometimes also with transverse black band in middle and at anterior and posterior margins. Tegmina hyaline, with yellowish or brownish veins; clavus largely milky; central region of tegmen sometimes with longitudinal smoky band. 2nd ante-apical cell closed basally; outer ante-apical cell often obsolete. Spinulation of fore tibia 1 + 4; hind femoral setal formula 2 + 2 + 1.

Abdominal dorsum black and sides sometimes infuscate. 7th abdominal sternite with black medial area bordering on hind margin, which is sometimes slightly notched medially (fig. 32).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. The single female (collected on grass at Cedara, Natal, by E. S. Cogan, 2.iii.1917), on which Naudé based this species, is still present in the collection. Additional specimens, including males, from the following localities were



Figs 22–30. *Ragia flavoalbida* (Naudé). 22–24. Holotype female. 22. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 23. Tegmen. 24. Hind margin of 7th abdominal sternite. 25–30. Neallotype male. 25. Right style, dorsal view. 26. Pygofer, lateral view. 27. Aedeagus and connective, dorsal view. 28. Left plate and part of valve, ventral view. 29. Aedeagus and connective, lateral view. 30. Apophysis of right style, lateral view.

Figs 31–38. *Afrosus unimaculatus* (Naudé). 31–32. Holotype female. 31. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 32. Hind margin of 7th abdominal sternite. 33–38. Neallotype male. 33. Right pygofer lobe (macro-setae not drawn). 34. Right style, ventral view. 35. Aedeagus, lateral view. 36. Right plate, ventral view. 37. Aedeagus, ventral view. 38. Connective, ventral view.

also examined; SOUTH AFRICA: Durban, Natal; Amanzimtoti, Natal; Tzaneen, Tvl. SWAZILAND: Hlatikulu. The above specimens were collected in January, June and July. A male, collected by sweeping at Amanzimtoti (J. G. Theron, 3.vii.1968), is here designated the neallotype; it is deposited with the holotype.

MALE. Length 3,3–3,64 mm; width of head across eyes 0,85–0,9 mm; maximum width of pronotum 0,79–0,82 mm.

Tenth tergite elongate, almost parallel-sided and well sclerotized. Pygofer short mid-dorsally. Pygofer lobe with macro-setae and posteriorly with large, sharply pointed process (fig. 33); ventrally with marginal ridge which terminates in inwardly curved postero-ventral angle of lobe, where it forms a blunt process. Valve rounded behind. Plates pointed apically (fig. 36); ventro-laterally with 7–9 uniseriate macro-setae, dorso-laterally with numerous fine hairs.

Aedeagus symmetrical. Shaft laterally compressed and curving ventrally (fig. 35); apex arrow-shaped, with a pair of sharply pointed, slightly curved processes (fig. 37). Gonopore sub-apical on ventral surface. Socle small, articulating with connective, which is linear and has the basal arms fused (fig. 38). Styles with long, straight, pointed and slightly divergent apophyses weakly serrate on inner edge (fig. 34); pre-apical lobe small.

Heller & Linnavuori (1968) have recorded *Afrosus unimaculatus* from Ethiopia and it must therefore have a wide distribution in Africa. According to Linnavuori (1959), the specimens which he has studied from Argentina were either introduced or incorrectly labelled.

Teyasteles divisifrons (Naudé), figs 39–48

Cicadula divisifrons Naudé, 1926: 85

Macrosteles divisifrons (Naudé); Linnavuori, 1961: 484

Teyasteles divisifrons (Naudé); Linnavuori, 1969: 1185

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tip of scutellum 1,12 mm. General body colour yellowish green. Width of head across eyes 0,96 mm. Crown medially about 1,5 times as long as next eyes; frontal region of crown with fine nodular sculpture and 4 oblique black spots (fig. 39); discal region of crown smooth. Coronal suture distinct. Ocellus separated from eye by distance twice diameter of ocellus. Fronto-clypeus wedge-shaped, with 8 distinct black horizontal arcs; other areas of face also conspicuously marked with black, as shown in fig. 40. Ante-clypeus narrowing towards apex. Ocellular region somewhat wider than gena below lorum. Inner margin of eye notched opposite antennal pit.

Lateral margins of pronotum short and non-carinate. Tegmen green with distinct appendix. Outer ante-apical cell absent, but present in the one female examined (fig. 48). Inner ante-apical cell closed basally. Hind wing with 3 apical cells. Spinulation of fore tibia indeterminable as fore legs are broken off (1+4 according to Linnavuori (1969) and also in female). Hind femoral setal formula 2+1+1.

Abdomen dark. Pygofer well sclerotized (fig. 45), deeply incised mid-dorsally. Pygofer lobe with non-pubescent macro-setae; without process; almost square behind, dorsal and posterior margins straight, ventral margin deeply emarginate. Tenth tergite extensive, well sclerotized. Valve triangular, broad, but short (fig. 41). Apices of plates damaged, but described and figured as rounded by Naudé; ventro-laterally with 5 or 6 uniseriate non-pubescent macro-setae.

Aedeagus symmetrical: shaft laterally compressed and curving dorsally (figs. 43, 44), deeply cleft postero-ventrally, with gonopore opening in cleft near base; socle small, articulating with connective. Basal arms of connective fused (fig. 42). Styles with inconspicuous pre-apical lobes, but large, divergent apophyses (fig. 46); ventro-medial edge of latter serrate.

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3,8 mm; width across eyes 1,06 mm, maximum width of pronotum 0,98 mm. Hind margin of 7th abdominal sternite as in fig. 47.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. The holotype male (collected by E. S. Cogan on kikuyu grass, 13.v.1918, Cedara, Natal), on which Naudé based this species, is still present in the collection, although its fore legs are missing and the tips of the tegmina and the genital plates are damaged. A single female, collected at Vredefort, O.F.S., was also available for study.

Linnavuori (1969) assigns the genus *Teyasteles* to the Macrostelini, but the venation of the wings and the structure of the connective seem to indicate a closer relationship with the Jassargini. Heller & Linnavuori (1968) described another species, *T. montivagus*, from Ethiopia.

STELLENA gen. nov.

Type-species: *Cicadula nigrifrons* Naudé

Linnavuori (1961) transferred *Cicadula nigrifrons* to the genus *Macrosteles* Fieber, but the glabrous macro-setae of its genital segment, the well sclerotized tenth tergite, the spinulation of the fore tibiae and the absence of appendages ventrally on the pygofer lobe, indicate that it cannot be included in this genus. A new genus *Stellena*, allied to *Sagatus* Ribaut, and showing the following characteristics, is therefore proposed here.

Head wider than pronotum. Crown longer medially than next eyes; discal region smooth, frontal region and face granular. Fronto-clypeus, ante-clypeus, lora, ocellocular regions and pronotum as in *Macrosteles*. Tegmina normally with only 1 closed ante-apical cell; appendix very narrow. Hing wings with 4 apical cells. Spinulation of fore tibiae 1 + 4; hind femoral setal formula 2 + 2 + 1. Sternal apodemes of first and second visible abdominal segments well developed.

Pygofer of male well sclerotized, but deeply incised dorsally; all macro-setae non-pubescent. Ventral margin of pygofer lobes simple, without appendages. Tenth tergite extensive and well sclerotized. Plates without apical processes, but latero-ventrally with rather irregularly arranged macro-setae. Valve large.

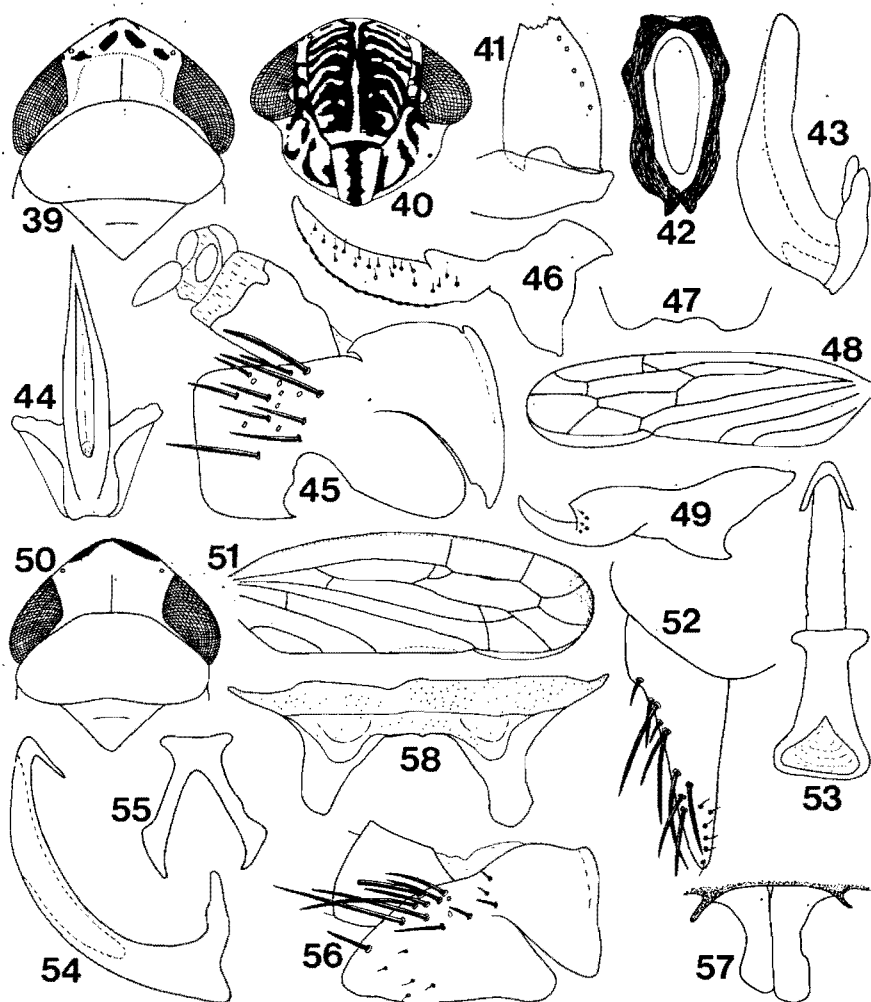
Aedeagus symmetrical, arising from ventral part of socle, and with apical appendages; gonopore on ventral surface. Connective Y-shaped, articulating with aedeagus. Styles with short apophyses and distinct pre-apical angles.

Stellena nigrifrons (Naudé), **comb. nov.**, figs 49–58

Cicadula nigrifrons Naudé, 1926: 86

Macrosteles nigrifrons (Naudé); Linnavuori, 1961: 484

MALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 2,76–3,2 mm. General body colour yellowish-green. Width of head across eyes 0,86–0,96 mm. Crown medially



Figs 39-48. *Teyasteles divisifrons* (Naudé). 39-46. Holotype male. 39. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 40. Face. 41. Right plate and part of valve, ventral view. 42. Connective. 43-44. Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views. 45. Terminal abdominal segments, lateral view. 46. Right style, ventral view. 47-48. Female. 47. Hind margin of 7th abdominal sternite. 48. Tegmen.

Figs 49-58. *Stellena nigrifrons* (Naudé). Holotype male. 49. Right style, ventral view. 50. Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. 51. Tegmen. 52. Right plate and part of valve, ventral view. 53-54. Aedeagus, dorsal and lateral views. 55. Connective. 56. Terminal abdominal segments, lateral view. 57-58. First and second visible abdominal sternal apodemes.

about 1,3 times as long as next eyes (fig. 50); rounded to fronto-clypeus. Fuscus upper horizontal arc of latter in dorsal view just visible on anterior margin of crown; all arcs sometimes reduced.

Pronotum and scutellum uniformly green; maximum width of pronotum 0,8–0,9 mm, slightly longer medially than crown. Tegmina greenish with smoky tips. Ante-apical cells variable; outer ante-apical cell and various small spurious cells sometimes developed (fig. 51). Abdomen with first and second visible sternal apodemes as in figs 57 and 58.

Pygofer lobe triangular and dorsally with about 10 macro-setae (fig. 56). Plates narrowly triangular, with about 10 irregularly arranged macro-setae ventro-laterally (fig. 52). Aedeagus curving dorsally, with ventral gonopore and two small anteriorly curved processes at apex (figs 53, 54). Arms of connective widely divergent, stem short (fig. 55). Apophyses of styles pointed and divergent (fig. 49). Valve triangular.

FEMALE. Length from apex of crown to tips of tegmina 3,2–3,9 mm; width across eyes 1–1,06 mm; maximum width of pronotum 0,92–0,98 mm. Hind margin of 7th abdominal sternite somewhat variably sinuate behind.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Naudé described this species from a single male collected by F. W. Pettey at Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch, 17.xii.1922. This specimen is still present in the collection, but many additional males and females, collected by the present author (from December to May) at the type locality and Grabouw, Wolseley and Kleinmond, were also studied.

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